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09/903,014	07/11/2001	Tadahiro Ohata	450100-03328	9048

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FROMMER LAWRENCE & HAUG
745 FIFTH AVENUE- 10TH FL.
NEW YORK, NY 10151

EXAMINER
CHANG, SHIRLEY

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2614	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/903,014	OHATA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Shirley Chang	2614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *21 November 2005*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-49* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) *3, 6, 11, 15-22, 27, 33, 37-44, and 48* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-4,7-10,12-14,23-26,28-32,34-36,45-47 and 49* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *11 July 2001* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *12/5/05*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Election/Restriction

Claims 3, 6, 11, 15-22, 27, 33, 37-44, and 48 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected groups/species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim. Election was made **without** traverse in the reply filed on 11/21/05.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

1. Claim(s) 1-4, 7, 9-10, 12-13, 23-26, 28-29, 31-32, 34-35, 45-47, and 49 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Riggins, III (6195090).

As to claim 1, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing apparatus comprising: a memory section for storing GPS position information received from a movable body that is an object (since the GPS information is acquired/transmitted from element 41, the information was effectively stored at some point; fig. 4, [7, 25-42]);

and a multiplex processing section for multiplexing the GPS position information on a digital broadcast signal of a corresponding program (a video quality 3D model of the

racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 2, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing apparatus comprising: a mapping processing section for mapping position information of a movable body that is an object on a map on a basis of GPS position information received from the movable body (latitude, longitudinal, and altitude; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]);

and a multiplex processing section for multiplexing mapping information generated by said mapping processing section on a digital broadcast signal (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 3, Riggins discloses:

said mapping processing section maps position information of an imaging apparatus on the map together with the position information of the movable body on a basis of GPS position information of the imaging apparatus (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 4, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing apparatus comprising: a mapping processing section for mapping position information of an imaging apparatus on a map on a basis of GPS position information of the imaging apparatus (latitude, longitudinal, and altitude; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]);

and a multiplex processing section for multiplexing mapping information generated by said mapping processing section on a digital broadcast signal (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 7, Riggins discloses:

The digital broadcast signal processing apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said multiplex processing section multiplexes profile information concerning the movable body on the digital broadcast signal (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 9, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing apparatus comprising: a mapping processing section for separating GPS position information of a movable body that is an object from a digital broadcast signal that was received or reproduced to map position information of the movable body on a map on a basis of the GPS position information (the data is separated as shown in elements 17 and 20 [5, 56] to [6, 12]; [4, 41] to [5, 37]; fig. 2; [5,57] to [6,13]; latitude, longitudinal, and altitude; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]); and a multiplex processing section for multiplexing mapping information generated in said mapping processing section on a digital broadcast signal of a corresponding program (telemetry information is multiplexed through element 60; fig. 3; [6, 12] to [7, 25]; (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 10, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing apparatus comprising: a mapping processing section for separating GPS position information of an imaging apparatus from a digital broadcast signal that was received or reproduced to map position information of the imaging apparatus on a map on a basis of the GPS position information (the data is separated as shown in elements 17 and 20 [5, 56] to [6, 12]; [4, 41] to [5, 37]; fig. 2; [5,57] to [6,13]; latitude, longitudinal, and altitude; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]; a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry

data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]);

and a multiplex processing section for multiplexing mapping information generated in said mapping processing section on a digital broadcast signal of a corresponding program (telemetry information is multiplexed through element 60; fig. 3; [6, 12] to [7, 25]; (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 12, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing apparatus comprising: a memory section for storing profile information concerning a movable body that is an object (since the GPS information is acquired/transmitted from element 41, the information was effectively stored at some point; fig. 4, [7, 25-42]);

and a multiplex processing section for multiplexing the profile information concerning the movable body that is the object of a digital broadcast signal that was received or reproduced on the digital broadcast signal (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 13, Riggins discloses:

any of the position information of the movable body that is the object, mapping information generated by mapping of the position information of the movable body that is the object and/or position information of an imaging apparatus on a map, imaging area information by the imaging apparatus and object information by the imaging apparatus is multiplexed on the digital broadcast signal (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 23, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the steps of: reading out GPS position information received from a movable body that is an object (device 41; fig. 4, [7, 25-42]);

and multiplexing the GPS position information on a digital broadcast signal of a corresponding program (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 24, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the steps of: mapping position information of a movable body that is an object on a map on a basis of GPS position information received from the movable body (latitude, longitudinal, and altitude; fig. 4,

element 74; [7, 25-42]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]);

and multiplexing mapping information generated in said mapping step on a digital broadcast signal (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 25, Riggins discloses:

said method further comprising a step of: mapping position information of an imaging apparatus on the map together with the position information of the movable body on a basis of GPS position information of the imaging apparatus (latitude, longitudinal, and altitude; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 26, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the steps of: mapping position information of an imaging apparatus on a map on a basis of GPS position information of the imaging apparatus (latitude, longitudinal, and altitude; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]);

and multiplexing mapping information generated by said step on a digital broadcast signal (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from

the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 28, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the steps of: reading out GPS position information received from a movable body that is an object (device 41; fig. 4, [7, 25-42]);

reading out imaging area information by an imaging apparatus (device 41; fig. 4, [7, 25-42]);

and multiplexing the GPS position information and the imaging area information on a digital broadcast signal of a corresponding program (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 29, Riggins discloses:

said method further comprising a step of: multiplexing profile information concerning the movable body on the digital broadcast signal (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 31, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the steps of: separating GPS position information of a movable body that is an object from a digital broadcast signal that was received or reproduced to map position information of the movable body on a map on a basis of the GPS position information (the data is separated as shown in elements 17 and 20 [5, 56] to [6, 12]; [4, 41] to [5, 37]; fig. 2; [5,57] to [6,13]; latitude, longitudinal, and altitude; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]);

and multiplexing mapping information generated in said step on a digital broadcast signal of a corresponding program (telemetry information is multiplexed through element 60; fig. 3; [6, 12] to [7, 25]; (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 32, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the steps of: separating GPS position information of an imaging apparatus from a digital broadcast signal that was received or reproduced to map position information of the imaging apparatus on a map on a basis of the GPS position information (the data is separated as shown in elements 17 and 20 [5, 56] to [6, 12]; [4, 41] to [5, 37]; fig. 2; [5,57] to [6,13]; latitude, longitudinal, and altitude; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]; a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]);

and multiplexing mapping information generated in said step on a digital broadcast signal of a corresponding program (telemetry information is multiplexed through element 60; fig. 3; [6, 12] to [7, 25]; (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 34, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the steps of: reading out profile information concerning a movable body that is an object (device 41; fig. 4, [7, 25-42]);

and multiplexing the profile information concerning the movable body that is the object of a digital broadcast signal that was received or reproduced on the digital broadcast signal (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31]; telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 35, Riggins discloses:

any of the position information of the movable body that is the object, mapping information generated by mapping of the position information of the movable body that is the object and/or position information of an imaging apparatus on a map, imaging area information by the imaging apparatus and object information by the imaging apparatus is multiplexed on the digital broadcast signal (a video quality 3D model of the racetrack and vehicles can be generated from the telemetry data [11, 65] to [12, 31];

telemetry data can be graphic information or video source [9, 47] to [10, 11]; fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 45, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the processes of: multiplexing GPS position information received from a movable body that is an object on a picture signal (fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]);

and transmitting the signal after the multiplexing process as a digital broadcast signal (multiplexed data is output to element 77; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 46, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the processes of: multiplexing GPS position information of a movable body that is an object and imaging area information by an imaging apparatus on a picture signal (fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]);

and transmitting the signal after the multiplexing process as a digital broadcast signal (multiplexed data is output to element 77; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 47, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the processes of: multiplexing mapping information generated by mapping position information of a movable body that is an object and/or position information of a imaging apparatus on a map on a picture signal (fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]);

and transmitting the signal after the multiplexing process as a digital broadcast signal (multiplexed data is output to element 77; [7, 25-42]).

As to claim 49, Riggins discloses:

A digital broadcast signal processing method comprising the processes of: multiplexing profile information concerning a movable body that is an object on a picture signal (fig. 4, element 74; [7, 25-42]);

and transmitting the signal after the multiplexing process as a digital broadcast signal (multiplexed data is output to element 77; [7, 25-42]).

Claim Rejections - 35 U.S.C. § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claim(s) 8, 14, 30, and 36 is/are rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Riggins III (6195090) in view of Yuen (20050198668).

As to claim 8,

Riggins III does not specifically disclose said profile information includes uniform resource locator (URL) information or mail address information, both being for access to information concerning the movable body. Yuen discloses said profile information includes uniform resource locator (URL) information or mail address information, both being for access to information concerning the movable body ([0051]). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Riggins III with Yuen so as to 'provide additional information about the data provided on the display' (Yuen [0051]).

As to claim 14,

Riggins III does not specifically disclose said profile information includes uniform resource locator (URL) information or mail address information for access to information concerning the movable body. Yuen discloses said profile information includes uniform resource locator (URL) information or mail address information for access to information concerning the movable body ([0051]). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Riggins III with Yuen so as to 'provide additional information about the data provided on the display' (Yuen [0051]).

As to claim 30,

Riggins III does not specifically disclose said profile information includes uniform resource locator (URL) information or mail address information, both being for access to information concerning the movable body. Yuen discloses said profile information

includes uniform resource locator (URL) information or mail address information, both being for access to information concerning the movable body ([0051]). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Riggins III with Yuen so as to 'provide additional information about the data provided on the display' (Yuen [0051]).

As to claim 36,

Riggins III does not specifically disclose said profile information includes uniform resource locator (URL) information or mail address information for access to information concerning the movable body. Yuen discloses said profile information includes uniform resource locator (URL) information or mail address information for access to information concerning the movable body ([0051]). Accordingly, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Riggins III with Yuen so as to 'provide additional information about the data provided on the display' (Yuen [0051]).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure as follows. Applicant is reminded that in amending in response to a rejection of claims, the patentable novelty must be clearly shown in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited and the objections made.

- Ikegami (3890463) is directed toward a system for use in the supervision of a motor-boat race or a similar timed event

- Short (4849817) is directed toward a video system, method and apparatus for incorporating audio or data in video scan intervals.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shirley Chang whose telephone number is (571) 272-8546. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30-5:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (571) 272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SC

PATENT EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2614